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INTERNATIONAL

Herald



Tribune

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PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, DECEMBER 12-13, 1970

Established 1887

Right to Use in Trial

is Not In; Still Held

ec. 11 (Reuters).— in today awaited a military trial of Basque nationalists and government in Madrid and

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Had Enough representing technicians istry-the men in the t control rooms-called to join the slowdown ay because "the public ough." The union or- en to stay at their jobs.



NEXT QUESTION—President Nixon recognizing a reporter during his Thursday press conference at the White House.

Another London Bridge May Be Falling Down

LONDON, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Another London bridge may be falling down.

This time it's the 97-year-old Albert Bridge, linking the southwest London districts of Chelsea and Battersea. According to engineers, it's in urgent need of structural support.

Heavy trucks have been banned from using the bridge by a two-ton weight limit imposed by Greater London Council officials. The council today blamed atmospheric corrosion for the state of the "right" chain suspension bridge, named after Queen Victoria's consort, Prince Albert.

Gen. Dayan called at the White House to discuss the Middle East situation. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird was also present at the meeting.

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said Gen. Dayan's visit to the White House was not intended to be a negotiating session, or to make diplomatic arrangements, or go into details of U.S. assistance to Israel.

But Mr. Nixon was expected to underline U. S. hopes of an early resumption of Arab-Israeli peace talks under the auspices of United Nations envoy Gunnar Jarring.

Gen. Dayan spent 45 minutes at the White House.

Mr. Ziegler avoided a direct reply when asked whether President Nixon was more optimistic about a quick resumption of the peace talks. He said the President remained hopeful they would begin soon.

Earlier in the day, Gen. Dayan conferred with Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

After meeting Mr. Rogers for more than one hour, Gen. Dayan told newsmen he enjoyed "the meeting very much. The only thing I could say is that it was very instructive to me," he said.

Gen. Dayan has been invited to the United States by the United Jewish Appeal, Israeli Embassy sources explained. Gen. Dayan's visit at this time is not being made as a result of the visit of King Hussein of Jordan, who left today.

During his press conference last night, Mr. Nixon said the United States felt the Middle East cease-fire should be continued.

He also expressed the desire that his request for \$500 million for military aid to Israel would be approved by Congress.

Mr. Nixon was asked whether the U.S. policy of redrawing Israel's borders on a settlement remained as expressed by Mr. Rogers a year ago; that is, that in any peace settlement, Israel should withdraw from Arab lands except for "substantial modifications of its borders."

Mr. Nixon said he would not say whether the U.S. would support a settlement that required Israel to withdraw from Arab lands except for "substantial modifications of its borders."

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President Adds to Vietnamization Plan

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI).—President Nixon warned last night that he will resume the bombing of North Vietnam if its forces by infiltration "develop a capacity to threaten U.S. troop withdrawals."

This was the most explicit, broadened justification the President has ever given for carrying the war back to North Vietnam in order to protect the "Vietnamization" program. Mr. Nixon was speaking at a White House news conference, his first in Washington since May 8.

Mr. Nixon also made more specific the current U.S. practice of firing at North Vietnamese missile sites, plus "the military complex around that site" when American reconnaissance planes are fired upon.

In addition, the President ruled out any "extended cease-fire, unilaterally" over the coming holiday season on grounds the North Vietnamese already have rejected "out of hand" any mutual extended cease-fire. He left open only brief cease-fires during the holidays.

Mr. Nixon sternly explained his intensified bombing warning at his news conference in these words: "If, as a result of my conclusion that the North Vietnamese, by their infiltration, threaten our remaining forces, if they thereby develop a capacity and proceed possibly to use that capacity to increase the level of fighting in South Vietnam, then I will order the bombing of military sites in North Vietnam, the passes that lead from North Vietnam into South Vietnam, the military com-

plexes, the military supply lines." The President said, "I trust that that is not necessary."

Mr. Nixon's blunt talk to North Vietnam came in a rush in answer to the first question at his news conference, when he was asked if U.S. policy on bombing North Vietnam "may be undergoing a subtle change." There was little subtlety in the answer.

"Understandings" Extended While the President described what he was saying as his "understanding," he made it quite clear that he was extending the so-called "understandings" that accompanied the halt in the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam on Nov. 1, 1968. Those "understandings," during the Johnson administration, were not written or even verbal agreements, but statements of the terms on which the United States stopped the persistent bombing.

What United States diplomats said then was that the bombing halt would remain in effect provided that North Vietnam agreed to broaden the Paris peace talks to include South Vietnam if Hanoi respected the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Vietnam, and if there were no rocket attacks on South Vietnam's major cities. The United States also served notice it would continue reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam.

U.S. diplomats convinced themselves that North Vietnam "understood" these terms. Officially, however, Hanoi insisted the bomb halt was unconditional.

President Nixon said last night that "President Johnson said there was such an understanding," as did Clark M. Clifford, then secretary of defense, and Cyrus R. Vance, then the No. 2 man on the U.S. negotiating team in Paris.

Mr. Nixon said "if there is any misunderstanding" he wanted to give his understanding of the terms. He then said, "If our planes are fired upon, I will not only order that they return the fire, but I will order that the missile site be destroyed and that the military

complexes, the military supply lines." The President said, "I trust that that is not necessary."

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Nixon Designates Rep. Bush, Texan, As Envoy to UN

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—President Nixon announced officially today that Rep. George H. W. Bush, R., Texas, would replace career diplomat Charles W. Yost as U.S. ambassador to the UN.

Mr. Nixon, at a White House news briefing, personally introduced Mr. Bush as the new ambassador. He remarked that Mr. Bush "has big shoes to fill but I am sure he will meet that challenge."

The Texas Republican gave up a safe House seat at Mr. Nixon's urging to run for the Senate. He was defeated in November by Democrat Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr.

Mr. Nixon also had praise for Ambassador Yost, who was also present at the briefing. The President characterized Mr. Yost's performance as "a source of great strength to the foreign policy of the United States." He also expressed the hope that Mr. Yost would remain in the diplomatic service.

The President disclosed that Mr. Yost had approached him last summer and had expressed a desire to leave his post at the end of the General Assembly session.

Mr. Yost had come out of retirement after a career of more than 30 years in the diplomatic service to take the UN post at the President's request.

"I have appreciated the opportunity to be the representative of the United States at the United Nations," Mr. Yost said, "and have appreciated the strong support of the President and the secretary of state in carrying out those responsibilities."

Mr. Bush said that he realized that he was facing "a great and awesome responsibility."

Submission in January President Nixon said that he planned to submit Mr. Bush's name to the Senate for confirmation on Jan. 20 when the new Congress convenes.

Meanwhile, President Nixon announced last night that Donald Rumsfeld, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, will become his full-time counselor and that Frank Carlucci will move up from the No. 2 post to head OEO.

Mr. Nixon made the announcement in reply to a question about whether he planned any more changes in his cabinet following the removal of Walter J. Hickel as interior secretary.

Mr. Nixon said that he had no other cabinet changes to announce. But he said that Mr. Rumsfeld, a 38-year-old former Illinois congressman, would be elevated from the OEO job.

Mr. Nixon said that he dismissed Mr. Hickel because "I lost confidence in him and perhaps he lost confidence in me."

The President said that he still admired Mr. Hickel. But he said that the mutual confidence essential between a President and his cabinet officer had eroded as a result of events, which he did not name.

There has been speculation that Mr. Hickel's dismissal was prompted partly by his letter to Mr. Nixon saying that the administration was estranged from American youth.

Mr. Nixon also passed up the chance to discuss controversial suggestions by Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, for a price and incomes review, because although the President was not asked about these specifically.

Mr. Nixon said he was not satisfied with an expected unemployment average of 4.9 percent for 1970—but he made no reference to the fact that the jobless rate in November was at a seven-year high of 5.8 percent.

Mr. Nixon said that the budget and money supply were both leaning toward expansion to stimulate economic growth and thus absorb unemployment.

The general feeling in Washington is that the budget deficit this year probably will be about \$15 billion and that monetary growth will be maintained next year at the 5.5 percent rhythm of the first 11 months of 1970.

The Nixon administration is now facing a dilemma of critical political significance on the economic front, observers believe.

Failure to provide the money from federal sources to reactivate business will probably force the unemployment rate further above its present politically unacceptable rate, they said.

But an over-lavish flow of funds from the government into the private sector could swell the inflationary wave that has threatened to engulf the Republican party's re-election chances in the 1972 presidential race.



Rep. George Bush

U.S. Economy Growth Seen By President

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—President Nixon sidestepped leading questions on economic policy, at his press conference last night but stated that his policies were on an expansionist path.

He made it clear he was dissatisfied with present efforts to contain inflation, but said he believed his economic policies were working and expressed confidence that the rate of unemployment could be lowered.

The President, asked about plans to keep prices and wages down, said the government had done its part in holding the budget in check, and added:

"Now it is time for labor and management to quit belling on inflation and to start helping fighting inflation. I think it is a question of timeliness."

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Laird, Pacification Director to Confer WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (NYT).—The head of the pacification program in South Vietnam has been summoned to confer here next week with Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird amid a controversy in the administration over the effectiveness of the effort to suppress the Viet Cong underground organization.

Defense Department officials declined to discuss the three-day visit by William E. Colby, who directs the vast Civil Operations and Rural Development Support, CORDS, Operation Phoenix, the campaign to stamp out the Viet Cong underground, a run jointly by CORDS and the South Vietnamese police.



IS DAT SO?—Two animals which are reported to be half dog and half cat.

Cat and Dog Mate: A Litter Hard to Believe

MANSTON, England, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Pet shop owner Roy Tutt claimed last night to have succeeded in a cross-breeding experiment where every animal expert has failed—he has crossed a dog and a cat and produced a "dat."

The result is a pair of two small animals that look like dogs at the front and cats at the back.

The kitten-puppies have dogs' heads, but cats' whiskers, cats' fur and cats' legs.

Mr. Tutt, 50, said the date: puppies or kittens, resulted from crossing a black cat called Patch with a Scots terrier called Bones.

Mr. Tutt said at his home in this small town near London that Patch, 2, gave birth to her offspring six weeks ago. "I didn't think much about it at first, but now I feel slightly overwhelmed by the whole thing," he said.

"I may get various associations on my back accusing me of producing something out of Frankenstein."

But the date is far from monster-like. They are small, cuddly animals with wide, gentle eyes.

"They are docile and good-tempered and should make good pets. They will eat meat or fish and they make a noise

Trains Roll, Talks Begin Again in U.S.

Union Head at Meeting In Companies' Offices

(Continued from Page 1)

on movement of all but first class and air mail beyond 300 miles. Many industries, however, will feel the pinch of the brief strike for several days, as shipments arrive late or damaged by the delay in transit.

45% Hike Asked

As before, the unions—clerks, maintenance-of-way employees, dining-car workers and the United Transportation Union, of "operating" employees—are demanding pay raises over three years of about 45 percent above the present average of \$3.45 to \$3.80 an hour. The railroads reluctantly accepted what they called the "staggering" recommendation of a presidential emergency board for a 37 percent increase. Congress ordered interim payment of a retroactive 13.5 percent increase, as recommended by the board, during the no-strike period.

The unions also are fighting imposition of board-recommended changes in work rules sought by management to increase operating efficiency. The unions say the changes will mean loss of thousands of jobs and a work speedup for remaining employees.

Infant Mortality Rate Plummets In Many Nations

GENEVA, Dec. 11 (WP).—There has been an "enormous decrease" worldwide in infant mortality between the early 1950s and the late 1960s, the World Health Organization (WHO) has reported.

The most notable improvement was in Japan where, in the period under review (1951-55 compared to 1967), the death rate of children under one year dropped by 69 percent, from 48.5 per 1,000 live births to 14.9. It now has one of the lowest infant mortality rates of the 37 countries reporting on the subject to the WHO.

The rate in the United States in 1967 was 22.9, compared to 27.5 in 1951-55. Sweden has the lowest infant death rate in the world, 12.9 per thousand live births, while the highest rate was in Chile, with almost 10 percent of children born live perishing before the end of the first year.

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LONDON: 37 Grosvenor St., Tel. 01 493-82-04
ROME: 84 Via Veneto, Tel. 47985

GI Killed by Viet Cong

Earlier Fighting Near My Lai Described by Calley Witness

PORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 11 (UPI).—A former infantry platoon commander testified today that he and his men were pinned down by intense enemy fire in the My Lai area one month before 1st Lt. William L. Calley Jr. allegedly led a massacre in the village.

The witness, Capt. George C. White, 33, of Fort Rucker, Ala., was the third called by the defense. Lt. Calley is charged with the premeditated murder of 102 Vietnamese civilians at My Lai on March 16, 1968.

Capt. White said that he commanded a platoon in Company A, one of three companies in Task Force Barker, which had an operating area including the My Lai hamlet complex.

During one day in mid-February, Capt. White said, his platoon suffered one death and ten to 12 wounded.

Advance Indicated
Standing with a pointer beside a large tactical table set in front of the jury, Capt. White showed how A Company, in three-platoon strength, advanced eastward through the My Lai area, known to GIs as "Pinkville."

His platoon was in the center, he said. They started receiving sniper fire suddenly as they approached. It came "from both flanks and from the rear." Then mortar rounds started and "we ran into land mines, bouncing Betty's just east of Pinkville."

He explained that a "bouncing Betty" is a World War II type mine which, when stepped on, springs up five or six feet in the air and then detonates.

One of his men stepped on one which "detonated in front of his face and took his head off," Capt. White said.

Most of his platoon's casualties came from mortar fire, Capt. White explained.

The defense began to present its case yesterday and immediately made it clear that it would try to convince the six-officer jury that Lt. Calley was simply obeying orders from his commanders in the alleged massacre.

The first defense witness, called late yesterday, testified that he heard a conversation the day before the My Lai sweep indicating

that the task force commander had planned to "level the village" if he encountered any return fire. This came after the defense had read to the jury a deposition in which a former helicopter crew chief said that "there was some" return fire at the time the Americans landed to start their assault.

Hanoi Reports 45 U.S. POWs In Its Camps

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Hanoi has told Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme that only 45 of the 203 missing U.S. airmen he inquired about are held in prisoner-of-war camps in North Vietnam, the Foreign Ministry here said today.

Mr. Palme asked for information about the airmen five months ago, and the names contained in Hanoi's reply have been passed on to the families of the airmen concerned, a spokesman said.

The North Vietnamese reported that of the 203 on the Swedish list, 45 were prisoners of war, four were dead, nine could not be identified from descriptions supplied to Hanoi, and the remaining 145 have never been taken prisoner.

The Swedish government—the sole Western government having full diplomatic relations with Hanoi—has received a flow of letters from the United States asking it to help discover the fate of U.S. air crews shot down over North Vietnam.

Wives of missing airmen have repeatedly visited Sweden to lobby Mr. Palme, who last March obtained information about 14 missing U.S. airmen whose relatives had approached him.

U.S. Thanks Sweden

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The State Department today expressed appreciation to the Swedish government for obtaining information from Hanoi on the status of more than 200 Americans known to have been missing in North Vietnam.

Officials here emphasized that the list does not reveal all Americans being held prisoner in North Vietnam, since Mr. Palme made inquiries only on behalf of men whose families had asked him to do so.

They said the list does not add any new names to the list of known prisoners. It was conveyed by the Swedish Foreign Ministry to the State Department through diplomatic channels Thursday.

The list was regarded as important by U.S. authorities, however, because it came from official North Vietnamese sources.



ANTI-AMERICAN—Saigon University students carry an effigy of President Nixon during a demonstration protesting the shooting of a Vietnamese high school student this week. The white headbands are a sign of mourning from an earlier memorial service for the student. Police broke up the march with tear gas.

Cut Off by Reds, Phnom Penh Is Forced to Ration Gasoline

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The Communist squeeze on Phnom Penh took on a new dimension today with gasoline rationing imposed because of the three-week closure of Highway 4, leading to the nation's refinery at the major seaport of Kompong Som.

Military fuel supplies were not affected, a spokesman for the high command said.

Route 4 has been closed for 21 days, ever since several Cambodian battalions were routed in a series of coordinated Communist attacks. Shell Oil Co. sources said the company was distributing only 4 percent of the usual supply to civilians.

Lt. Col. Am Rong, chief spokesman for the high command in the capital, said the military had a plentiful supply of fuel. But civilians were being warned this morning by service stations that there might be no gasoline available in two or three days.

In Vietnam, the U.S. command said that ground action remained in a general lull and that the level of Communist shelling attacks had fallen to a three-week low in the

Nixon Adds A Factor to Pullout Plans

Raids to Ensure Vietnamization

(Continued from Page 1)

of U.S. troops remaining during the withdrawal process. Until last night the President never specified what he meant. However, he invoked the same rationale in public for sending U.S. troops across the Cambodian border on April 30—to protect the Vietnamization program.

When U.S. planes struck at North Vietnam Nov. 21-22, Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird said the attacks were "protective reaction" for North Vietnamese firings on U.S. "unarmed reconnaissance planes," and also for another reason that Mr. Laird added then: to protect the lives of U.S. pilots flying "interdiction" missions against North Vietnamese supplies moving through southern Laos. Many of these attacks actually were in the North Vietnamese mountain passes which the President referred to last night.

Mr. Nixon was asked if his new warnings meant he has "abandoned hope" for a negotiated settlement of the war in the Paris talks. He replied, "Not at all." But he said that in pursuing repeated U.S. offers on prisoner exchange, North Vietnam has shown it is "an international outlaw."

Talks to Continue

He said the United States will continue the Paris talks, even though "we do have great hopes for them at this time."

An extended cease-fire in South Vietnam, running over the period of Christmas, New Year's and Tet, the lunar new year, or from Dec. 24 to Jan. 26, was proposed last Sunday by Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash.

Secretary of State William P. Rogers called Sen. Jackson to commend him for his remarks on a television interview, and the State Department later said the idea of an extended cease-fire was "under consideration."

North Vietnam has spurned the idea, and so has South Vietnam. Sen. Jackson, an administration supporter in the war, wrote to Mr. Rogers yesterday urging that the United States should initiate the cease-fire anyhow, without making it contingent on "prior acceptance by the other side."

President Nixon, however, said at the press conference, it "would be very dangerous for our forces" to initiate any extended, unilateral cease-fire.

Spain Tense Over Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

headquarters were smashed by stones.

In Barcelona last night, police broke up three demonstrations of protest against the Burgos trial, which ended on Wednesday with the five army officers judges retiring to consider their verdict.

The judges sat in permanent closed session, and informed sources said the verdicts would not be known before Monday.

In a Barcelona square, hundreds of demonstrators stoned police, overturned a police jeep, and smashed windows of banks and parked cars.

Groups of ex-servicemen and right-wing patriotic associations have been issuing statements almost daily condemning subversion and expressing loyalty to Generalissimo Francisco Franco and the army.

Spain Asked About Tortures
GENEVA, Dec. 11 (AP).—The International Commission of Jurists said today it has asked the Spanish government to investigate allegations of torture made by defendants at the Burgos trial of alleged Basque nationalists.

The commission said that earlier this year its former Irish secretary-general, Sean MacBride, visited Spain and was assured by Justice Minister Antonio de Oriol y Urduliz and by ministry officials that any allegations of torture would be investigated by the Spanish government and anyone found responsible for tortures would be punished.

The committee's purpose is to "contribute consultatively to further efforts by the state to create guarantees for the defense of rights."

Saigon Seizes 9 Newspapers

SAIGON, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Nine daily newspapers, including the city's only two English language dailies, were confiscated last night, official sources said today, for a number of separate violations of the national press code.

It was the first confiscation for the English language papers, the Saigon Post and the Vietnam Guardian.

There are 35 French, Chinese and Vietnamese newspapers circulated in Saigon.

U.S. Aides Reportedly Be Kremlin Is Divided on S

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (WP).—American officials have concluded that Kremlin leaders have failed to agree on a Soviet proposal for the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and that no plan will be forthcoming from Moscow until after the Communist party congress that begins on March 30.

This conclusion is based on the slow Soviet pace at the current Helsinki phase of the talks and on Soviet hints that Moscow wants a recess until after the party congress.

The lack of progress at Helsinki was indirectly confirmed last night by President Nixon at his press conference. He said that "we're very far apart" in the talks but he looked hope for the continuation of these and other negotiations involving the Soviet Union.

Hence the current talks are expected to wind up next week, probably a week from today, having any closer to agreement than when this phase began on Nov. 2.

Pressure for Arms
Hints of the American disappointment already have been made public. Officials now are saying that they expect increased pressure within the administration to push forward with such new weapons systems as SAMs, a new generation of submarine missiles, and a long-range bomber as well as the "Sagebrush" anti-ballistic missile system.

In some ways, the decision in Moscow indicates Kremlin inflexibility in advance of the party congress. How much this relates to the generally deteriorating Soviet-American relationship over the last several months can only be guessed. The Middle East, Cuba and Berlin are all involved in the total picture.

The United States would like a short holiday recess in the talks in the hope that another round at Vienna would lead to a treaty by mid-1971. That hope, however, now seems likely to be unfulfilled. Any sessions between Jan. 1 and the end of the party congress in early April are likely to be futile, it is felt here.

Slower Than Foreseen
Secretary of State William P. Rogers said at the recent NATO meeting in Brussels that the talks had gone slower than expected. The chief U.S. delegate at Helsinki, Gerard Smith, last week broke the record interviews by telling an American news magazine, U.S. News and World Report, that "tensions with the U.S.S.R. in other areas cannot fail to have a negative influence on [the talks]."

Mr. Smith added that, while it would not be "surprising or discouraging" if there were no agreement at Helsinki, the talks there should "at least" indicate a possibility of whether an agreement is possible. "Even that hope is now uncertain."

The chief Soviet delegate, Vladimir S. Semenov, is not personally asked. He has been reading at the twice-a-week sessions papers on general concepts of an arms agreement, but has steered away from all efforts to get him to be specific.

He has indicated a Soviet willingness to settle for anti-missile systems limited to the rival national capital areas. But that was no real surprise, as Soviet sources had indicated that preference some time ago.

Crucial U.S. Question
But Mr. Semenov has failed to answer the crucial American question: Will the Soviet Union agree to put a gross numerical ceiling on "land and sea-based missiles and long-range bombers," plus a sub-ceiling on the number of the huge Soviet SS-9 missiles?

Additionally, there has been at Helsinki considerable discussion of what are termed the qualifications for an agreement. This involves detailed definition of just what would be permitted or barred; for example, the United States wants a ban on "new" missile silos but agreement that existing silos can be "hardened" by additional steel and concrete.

Another such problem relates to defining the kind, size, numbers and locations of radars.

Court Battle Continues on Hughes Empire

LAS VEGAS, Dec. 11 (UPI).—A vice-president of the Hughes Tool Co. testified today that Robert Mahon had been legally and officially dismissed as head of the Howard Hughes hotel-casino operations but that Mr. Mahon had ignored the order.

Calvin J. Collier Jr., vice-president and treasurer of the parent tool company in Houston, told a court hearing that Mr. Mahon had refused to turn over the records of the Las Vegas branch of the Hughes empire. The Hughes Tool Co. was seeking to dissolve a restraining order preventing them from taking over operations in this gambling capital.

Mr. Collier said the company's board of directors passed a resolution on Dec. 6 firing Mr. Mahon and Mr. Mahon was notified of his dismissal in a hand-delivered letter in which he was directed to turn over all files and records.

Richard Danner, managing director of the Frontier Hotel where Mr. Mahon had his offices, told the district court that he had seen a number of boxes being carried out of that wing of the hotel. They presumably were removed by Mr. Mahon and taken to an undisclosed location.

Iran Students Stage Protests in 5 Cities
ROME, Dec. 11 (UPI).—A group of 70 Iranian students today occupied a foreign-student center and began a hunger strike of indefinite length to protest alleged political repression in their homeland.

The students organized the hunger strikes, also being staged by Iranians in London, Paris, Vienna and Stockholm, to protest the sentencing to death of five young Iranians by a military tribunal in Tehran and another 15 to prison terms ranging to 15 years.

Revillon open on Saturday
40, rue La Boétie 359-98-51.

WEATH
ALBANY... 16 81 C
ANNEBORO... 16 81 C
ANN ARBOR... 2 36 C
ATLANTA... 10 36 C
BALTIMORE... 10 36 C
BIRMINGHAM... 10 36 C
BOSTON... 10 36 C
BUREAU... 10 36 C
CINCINNATI... 10 36 C
CLEVELAND... 10 36 C
DENVER... 10 36 C
DETROIT... 10 36 C
DUBLIN... 10 36 C
EDINBURGH... 10 36 C
FORT WORTH... 10 36 C
FRANKFURT... 10 36 C
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LET MY PEOPLE GO!

These are the faces of three of the thirty-six Soviet Jews listed here who are now in prison. Their crime: being Jews; wanting to emigrate to Israel and rejoin their families.

Is this really a crime even in the Soviet Union? Here is what Premier Kosygin said, on December 3, 1966, concerning Jewish emigration from the USSR:

"...As far as concerns the reunification of families, if certain families desire to be reunited or to leave the Soviet Union, the door is open to them, and in this respect no problem exists."

No problem, Mr. Kosygin? Then why are these young people in prison; some already sentenced, others awaiting trial? Why? Can it really be because they have sought their legal right of emigration; because they have tried to fulfill the promise made by you?

No. They are in prison because they are Jews in a country whose official policy is hostile to its Jewish population!

Why must free men everywhere be concerned?

Because we believe that Show Trials may be in the offing. We believe that these young people and, perhaps, many others may be made to pay with their lives for the "crime" of wanting to emigrate. News has reached us that S. Y. Soloviov has been appointed as the chief city prosecutor for Leningrad in connection with the trial of many of these prisoners. In 1961, Soloviov, as a judge presided over a notorious trial in which he handed down a series of death sentences to a group of Jews for alleged "economic crimes."

Here are the very words of two Leningrad Jews Soloviov will prosecute.

Vladimir Mogilever, a 30 year old engineer and David Chernogla, a 30 year old agronomist, wrote to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, pleading for a chance to emigrate to Israel:

"We want to live in Israel, together, with our relatives, from whom we have become separated as a result of the tragic historical fate of the Jewish people... we were born Jews, and we continue to be Jews, and this is why we want to reunite with the Jewish people in Israel... the granting to us of the permit to go to Israel is not contrary to the laws of the Soviet Union..."

Instead of Israel, both Vladimir and David find themselves in a Soviet jail.

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Rabbi Joseph P. Sternstein
William Walzer
I. Robert Wassner
Herbert J. Wetanson
Zygyryd E. Wolloch
Hal & Milt Zetal



Ruth Alexandrovitch
Age 23 Leningrad



David Chernogla
Age 30 Leningrad

List of Recent Jewish "Prisoners Of Conscience" In The Soviet Union

Boris Kochubiyevsky
From Kiev, Ukraine
Sentenced 5/69 to
3 years for persisting
in public self-identification
as a proud Jew.

Yliya Oshman
from Chernovitz, Ukraine
Sentenced 1/70 to 2 1/2 years in
prison for seeking exit interview.

Five Jews arrested June 15th on
alleged "hijacking" charges;
8 from Riga:

Leib G. Kharshik
28 years old; married
Mort Mandelovich, Donetsk
23 years old; wife of Leib
Kharshik.

Yael M. Mandelovich
28 years old; brother of Y. K.
Edward Kuznetsov
Silva Zolmanovna Kuznetsov
wife of Edward Kuznetsov

Leona Zolmanovna
28 years old; brother
Silva Z. K.

Wall Zolmanovna
31 years old; brother
Zolmanovna and a Z.
Kuznetsov

Anatoly Alimov
from Odessa; 28 years old
from Odessa; arrested
June 15th; 40 years
old; married

Elliot Z. M.
37 years old; married
Lev Y. M.; married
44 years old; married
30 years old; married

Vladimir Mogilever
Age 30 Leningrad

Also arrested since June 15th:
Abraham Danilashvili
Shaymin Rosenzweig
Also arrested since June 15th:
Abraham Danilashvili
Riga; 32 years old; married
Boris Mofaler
Riga; 23 years old; married
Elliot Shur
Leningrad; 34 years old; married
Victor Shifilberg
Leningrad; 28 years old
Michael Korshak
Leningrad; 33 years old
Mendel Rodnik
from Riga
Alexander Golperin
Kishinev; 24 years old
Also from Kishinev:
Ad Elmschauer
David Bahinovitch
Achady Voloshin
Abraham Trachtenberg
Arrested November 15th
Soviet Law
Kishinev; 23 years old

He is the plea to Americans from a Russian Jewish mother whose daughter, Ruth Alexandrovitch, languishes in prison for the same reason: daring to ask for her legal rights.

"Save my daughter!"

"She was arrested on the 7th of October, 1970, not even being allowed to say good-bye to her mother."

"She is 23 now. Working as a medical nurse, suffering with asthma since childhood. She has been put in prison just because she fought to be allowed to leave for Israel; signed the petitions, did not conceal her wish to live in the land of her ancestors..."

"Last year she, along with another eleven women, appealed to women of the whole world for help in getting permission to go to Israel."

"Now she is in prison and I, her mother, appeal to you American women, Jews and Christians. There is a jubilee session of the General Assembly taking place in the United Nations building near you."

"The Soviet representatives are talking about peace, justice, human freedom... Appeal to them! Appeal to the U.N!"

Why do they want to leave?

No words of ours can better sum up the plight of Soviet Jews than those written by three Moscow Jews to Premier Kosygin in June, 1969. The letter was never acted upon.

"Our families were brought up in the Jewish cultural tradition, but in the present conditions of Soviet reality, our children are denied any possibility of learning their mother tongue or of becoming acquainted with the great heritage and religious values of our nation... There are no Jewish schools or other educational institutions; no theatres... no Jewish periodicals with the exception of one monthly..."

"Indeed, everything Jewish is ignored... to remain in an atmosphere of anti-Semitic propaganda and discrimination has become unbearable to us. We regard ourselves as Jews, emotionally and spiritually attached to our State of Israel."

Three and one-half million Jews in the USSR are subjected to the "anti-Semitic propaganda and discrimination" just cited. That is why so many want to leave. But those who want to leave—as is their right—often end up in prison.

We appeal to the Soviet government for

- Release all Jews imprisoned for seeking their legal right of emigration.
- Allow those who have petitioned for emigration the right to leave, as Premier Kosygin promised and as Soviet law allows.
- Grant to all the Jews of the USSR the same ethnic, religious and cultural rights allowed to all other nationalities within the Soviet Union.

**WE MUST HELP THEM NOW!
SILENCE... WILL LEAD TO THE
SPIRITUAL DEATH OF 3 1/2 MILLION
SOVIET JEWS.**

**Ad Hoc Committee for Soviet Jewry
635 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10022 U.S.A.**

Yes, I am my brother's keeper. Please use my enclosed contribution of \$_____ for further ads to expose the gross injustices being perpetrated on Soviet Jews.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Country _____

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Please mail coupon now!

دعوت به اسرائیل

in Crashes Fatal to 32 r Brno, 13 Near Lisbon

RE, Dec. 11 (AP).—At least 32 died when the Panonia from Budapest to East Prague crashed into a derailed train early today in southern Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak radio said. The death toll was expected to rise.

Persons were injured, including the crash at 10 miles east of Prague, west of Brno, Czechoslovakia's second-largest city. The crash occurred about 6:30 a.m. on its way to Prague and East Berlin, where it was due this evening.

The Panonia originated last night at Budapest. It passed through Brno about 6:30 a.m. on its way to Prague and East Berlin, where it was due this evening.

It gave no nationalities, but were likely German or on of operating regula-

e Drops Out Thalidomide athon Trial

RF, West Germany, Dec. 11 (AP).—The prosecution accepted defense motion to end the long thalidomide trial of the drug blamed for 6,500 children in 20 countries.

Benno Dietz adjourned the trial Dec. 18, and was expected to end the case without a verdict. Both the prosecution and defense have agreed that the trial would be a minimal public nuisance.

There are five past and present of Chemie Gruenthal, of the sleep-inducing drug of the congenital malformations of children whose mothers took the drug in the early pregnancy, who are with negligent manufacturing drug laws in developing thalidomide.

Defense moved that the trial because the guilt of any defendant could only be minimal could drag on for years and the pharmaceutical has already offered to 100-million-mark (\$13.3 million) fund for the malformations.

Cholera Kills 41

Dec. 11 (AP).—Cholera killed 41 persons in Ghana in recent outbreak in here were 300 reported.

tions" caused the wreck, the radio said.

Three trains were involved in the accident on the electrified main line between Prague, Slovakia and Hungary.

Reports said a locomotive crashed into the rear of a freight train, knocking some of its cars onto the adjoining track into the path of the oncoming Panonia.

The Panonia originated last night at Budapest. It passed through Brno about 6:30 a.m. on its way to Prague and East Berlin, where it was due this evening.

It gave no nationalities, but were likely German or on of operating regula-

13 Die in Portugal

LISBON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Thirteen persons were killed and 34 injured in a train collision near Lisbon early today.

A spokesman for the railroad said that a train bound for Oporto had slowed down or stopped for unknown reasons near the town of Sacaven, north of Lisbon. A suburban train running in the same direction, only a few minutes behind, rammed into its back car.

The engineer of the second train was killed. Eyewitnesses said the second train went past a stop signal. They estimated its speed at impact at 60 miles per hour.

A railway fireman who helped some of the 800 passengers from the wreckage said he believed the second train's engineer "only realized another train was in front of him a few seconds before the crash and he had practically no time to use the brakes."

Air Chief Marshal Longmore Dies

LONDON, Dec. 11 (AP).—Sir Arthur Longmore, 85, the air marshal who gave Britain victory in the air above Libya in World War II, died yesterday at his home in Sunningdale.

"None of our plans would have succeeded," Sir Winston Churchill, a close friend of Air Chief Marshal Longmore, once said, had not our photo, under him, wrested the control of the air from a far more numerous enemy."

For his Libyan victory the air chief marshal was made a knight grand cross of the Order of the Bath in 1941. Sir Arthur was one of the first British naval officers to learn flying, holding certificate No. 72, dated 1911, of the Royal Aero Club.



SAYING IT WITH MUSIC—Bernadette Devlin, member of Parliament from Mid-Ulster (left) singing folk songs with guitar accompaniment at a concert at Islington Town Hall, in London, for the benefit of the Irish Political Detainees' Defense Fund.

Deferring to Moscow

East Zone Reds Hope For Berlin Accord

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (NYT).—The Central Committee of the East German Communist party ended a three-day plenary session in East Berlin tonight with an expression of hope that the current four-power talks on West Berlin will reach a "mutually acceptable agreement."

The statement took the form of a full endorsement of a similarly worded declaration by Soviet bloc leaders issued earlier this month at the meeting of Communist leaders in East Berlin.

The Central Committee also expressed "deep gratitude" to the Soviet Union and the other "fraternal" East-bloc countries for reaffirming their "solidarity" with the East Germans.

The statement was seen as indicating the East Germans have not only been forced to yield on the Berlin issue but have been made to retract criticism of Soviet leadership voiced last month by party chief Walter Ulbricht.

The East Germans also said they will strengthen their ties to the East bloc and will do all in their power "to shield our workers and peasants' state off completely from the imperialist West German Federal Republic."

The Communist regime has recently used its potential to harass access to West Berlin, 110 miles

inside East Germany, in obvious attempts to delay a settlement of the Berlin problem.

The new formula of a "complete shielding off" from West Germany appeared to indicate the East Germans have convinced the Russians of the threats to their internal stability raised, by contacts with West Germany.

In another action, the Central Committee, which has 131 full members and 56 alternatives, today filled out the ranks of its policymaking 15-man Politburo by unanimously electing Hermann Axen, a hardliner, as a new full member.

Mr. Axen, the 54-year-old former chief editor of Neues Deutschland, the party paper, is reported close to Erich Honecker, the No. 2 party leader behind Mr. Ulbricht.

Husak Wins Party Approval To Curb Czech Hardliners

PRAGUE, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Gustav Husak overrode hardline opposition tonight to win approval from the Czechoslovak Communist party for an end to the purge and the start of a new moderate course stressing "unity," diplomatic sources said.

The 140-member party Central Committee ended a two-day meeting in Prague's Hradany Castle by giving Mr. Husak, the party first secretary, new authority to act against the hardliners, the sources said.

Mr. Husak's resolutions, which the committee passed, were expected to be officially announced and published tomorrow or Sunday.

The sources said the committee also approved a lengthy analysis which laid the blame for the 1968 reform period and the subsequent Soviet-led invasion almost equally between former Stalinist dictator Antonin Novotny and his successor, Alexander Dubcek.

There are still 7,000 hardliners in the party hierarchy and Mr. Husak, armed with the Central Committee vote, was expected to move soon to demote them to less influential jobs. Some still hold seats in the Central Committee and, according to reports here, had spoken at the meeting in favor of more purges of reformers and political trials.

U.S. Protests Curb on Jew To Russians Says Consular Pact Again Is Violated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—The United States today protested to the Soviet Union over an incident in which a Russian Jew seeking to establish his claim to American citizenship was barred entry to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Soviet police yesterday stopped physicist Leonid Rigerman, 30, from going to the embassy for the fourth time in recent months, according to information he gave reporters in Moscow.

U.S. Ambassador Jacob Beam delivered the protest to the Soviet Foreign Ministry today. Officials here said it charged that the actions against Mr. Rigerman constituted a violation of the U.S.-Soviet consular convention.

Only last month the United States protested that the Russians violated the convention by delaying U.S. access to two Army generals and their military pilot whose light plane strayed across the Turkish border.

Mr. Rigerman's plans to visit the U.S. Embassy in Moscow yesterday were announced on Wednesday by the State Department.

Although representations have been made previously that the details of access to the embassy violated the consular treaty, today was the first time the protest was formalized in writing.

The incident, which in some periods of Soviet-American relations might have been regarded as minor, was given added attention here as a result of criticism of the Nixon administration for denying refuge to a Lithuanian seaman late last month.

Although the Rigerman case does not involve the right of asylum but rather the right to come to the U.S. Embassy for official business, the State Department was seen as anxious to insist upon strict observance of long-standing agreements with Moscow, diplomatic observers said.

New Weather Satellite
VANDENBERG AIR FORCE BASE, Calif., Dec. 11 (UPI).—A new weather satellite was launched from this southern California aerospace center early today.

Russia Cancels Bolshoi Tour Of U.S., Blames Zionist Acts

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The Soviet Union today canceled a projected American tour of the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet troupes and threatened to discontinue all cultural exchanges with the United States if "Zionist provocations" are not curbed.

The decision to forbid the country's and one of the world's most prestigious theatrical groups from visiting the United States was communicated to a U.S. ambassador by first deputy foreign minister Vasil V. Kuznetsov.

According to the government newspaper, Izvestia, Mr. Kuznetsov protested "the various provocations perpetrated by Zionist extremists against Soviet institutions in the United States and against artistic groups sent to the United States pursuant to the inter-governmental cultural exchange agreement."

Mr. Kuznetsov was presumably referring to several reported incidents involving the interruption of appearances by Soviet performers in the United States by members of the Jewish Defense League of America.

The small organization, which, according to press reports, has been disavowed by most Jewish institutions in the United States, has also staged raids at such offices as the news agency Tass and Intourist, the Soviet travel agency.

Such acts, Mr. Kuznetsov said, "not only create obstacles for the Soviet institutions in America in the fulfillment of their functions and threaten the breakup of activities connected with cultural exchanges, but threaten the personal security of Soviet citizens."

Mr. Kuznetsov also told Mr. Beam, "Despite repeated Soviet protests, the American authorities, as the continuing sallies of the unrestrained Zionists have shown, are not taking the necessary measures to cut out these criminal acts but are thereby actually encouraging them," Izvestia said.

The Bolshoi, with its ensemble of several hundred singers, actors, dancers and musicians, was scheduled to tour the United States several weeks next spring.

The cancellation signifies the ultimate irritation of Soviet officials, which cannot reconcile itself to the activities of private organizations abroad cannot always control.

Observers regarded the Soviet decision as a possible prelude to

the cancellation of the entire U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange program which has brought the best in American and Soviet performing arts to the two countries since 1958.

Exchanges to Continue

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—There are no plans to drop U.S. cultural exchanges with Russia as a result of Moscow's cancellation of the Bolshoi tour, the State Department said today.

Meanwhile, in New York, the Jewish Defense League described the Soviet move as a triumph for their cause.

A JDL spokeswoman said: "We are very pleased about it. We see it as a triumph. Our actions here against official harassment of Jews in the Soviet Union were very influential."

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Arming to Parley

Two decades ago Winston Churchill laid down the basic rationale that still governs history's most remarkable alliance of free peoples, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: "I do not hold that we should rearm in order to fight. I hold that we should rearm in order to parley."

The strength, unity and steady political purpose of the NATO countries, despite derelictions, have brought the West safely through the years of cold war into a period in which confrontation with the East is beginning to give way to negotiation. But there are still ups and downs: periods of tension in Soviet-Western relations, such as have occurred since August, alternate with indications of emerging détente. Thus, the adventurous Western diplomatic probing now under way to advance a European settlement depends heavily on continued military stability, as NATO leaders have just reaffirmed at their annual ministerial meeting in Brussels.

The four-power ambassadorial meetings on Berlin and other East-West negotiations now projected would have little chance for success if a reduction in Western forces were to shift the military balance in central Europe sharply toward Soviet predominance. It was with this in mind that the NATO ministers approved a new alliance defense

program for the seventies and exchanged commitments such as the Nixon pledge to maintain American force levels and the European offer of a \$1 billion increase in military effort over five years.

The Berlin negotiations will remain the key to détente. Progress toward agreement, reversed by Moscow last month, is likely to resume now that a Warsaw Pact conference has extracted a more favorable attitude from Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader. Bonn has made ratification of its new treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland dependent on Moscow's acceptance of unhindered Western access to West Berlin. Improved circulation within Berlin and continued ties between West Berlin and West Germany. The NATO ministers have made it clear that Moscow will not achieve its goal of a European security conference until Berlin's status is bettered.

The Soviet Union has seemed ready to move in this direction. East German objections, however, have had to be overcome. In any case, the NATO decision to stand firm on Berlin and to insist on mutual, balanced force reductions or none offers the best assurance that negotiations for a stable settlement based on the territorial status quo ultimately will succeed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Hussein's Opportunity

During his Washington visit, King Hussein of Jordan radiated confidence and command and lent strength to the impression that he has never been in a better position to make a separate peace with Israel. The United States, which had been prepared to intervene in some fashion if the king tottered in Jordan's September civil war, is now giving him \$30 million and apparently is entertaining his request for further aid. Appreciative of the real value of American friendship, the king says frankly: "We look to the United States." He has made it politically easy for Washington to support him by moderating his already moderate position even further. He told Marilyn Berger of this newspaper, for instance, that he would consider making "minor (territorial) changes on a reciprocal basis" with Israel. And in a Press Club appearance yesterday, he indicated favor for Washington's concept of a settlement backed by great-power guarantees.

Meanwhile, the various Arab challenges to his authority in his own kingdom have eased, at least temporarily. The one regional figure who towered over him, Nasser, is dead, replaced by a man necessarily preoccupied

with his own and Egypt's national concerns. The new Syrian regime, which took over from the one responsible for invading Jordan, is similarly preoccupied; it has stopped calling Hussein dirty names. Since their September defeat at the hands of a monarch whose will and power they had always deprecated, the commandos in Jordan have been in severe disarray. One result of the civil war seems to have been an emerging feeling among many Palestinians in Jordan that they would like quiet and peace. This is the background against which secret soundings between Israel and Jordan have taken place.

If there is one preliminary element yet to fall into place, before Israel and Jordan can see whether either of them means business, it is for Jerusalem to rejoin the Egyptian-Jordanian-Israeli settlement talks under Gunnar Jarring. Gen. Dayan is to be at the White House today and, while Israel necessarily must be much more concerned with Egypt than Jordan, Dayan could serve his country's interests on both fronts by helping move his government back into the talks.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Dutch Treat?

The U.S. Senate has just awarded the Seminole Indians \$12,347,500 compensation for the loss of Florida to Spain in 1783. The Senate may have given itself an interesting precedent. The Seminoles' conclusive argument—developed during a 20-year lawsuit—is that the Spaniards had no right to Florida in the first place, so that when they sold it to the United States they were selling stolen property.

Large questions arise. It is bad news, for example, for the Algonquins, who sold Manhattan Island to the Dutch for \$24 in 1624. But it may, conversely, be good news for the Dutch. From the Algonquins' point of view the title to Manhattan is Dutch and the Dutch can keep it. But what about the British, who took it away from the Dutch by force, and the Americans, who took it away from the British? If the Seminoles can get \$12,347,500 for having had Florida taken from them by a third party, how much can the Netherlands expect for Manhattan?

—From the Guardian (London).

Yugoslavia's Hopes

Mr. Moro's statement, "Don't let anybody be offended, for our saying it openly and sharply," cannot sound any other way for the Yugoslav ear but as an Italian intimation that in this way the issue of the frontier with Yugoslavia is being opened, now, or at some other date.

Naturally, this could not fail to concern us. Yugoslavia has proved many times to be a powerful and independent country that wishes lasting peace in this part of Europe, and in such policy attaches great significance to the further developing of cooperation with neighboring Italy. Nothing has changed for us in this respect. We hope, also, not on the other side, either.

—From Daily Politika Ekspres (Belgrade).

Poland and W. Germany

It will be some time before the value and importance of the toughly negotiated Bonn-Warsaw treaty can be adequately judged. It will be some time before we know whether the treaty has led only to a formal normalization of relations, such as the exchange of ambassadors, or whether it is indeed the beginning of true understanding between Germans and Poles. That is the important issue.

—From Die Welt (Hamburg).

Five years of blazing fire and over 20 of smoldering embers are now history. Since November 14 a new age has dawned and this country has entered an important new stage in its relations with the East.

—From Stuttgarter Zeitung (Stuttgart).

Getting on with the Poles is something that must be learned. A great sense of national pride and the thin skin of a nation that was martyred makes getting on with the Poles a difficult matter. It requires goodwill and tact. Then it can be of value to both sides and to the cause of peace in Europe.

—From Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

South Africa on Trial

The South African appeal court's rejection of the government's appeal against the acquittal of 19 Africans charged under the infamous Terrorism Act is a welcome indication that the flame of justice still flickers within the structure of South African repressive legislation. In justice, as the Western world knows it, they would now go free. That world will watch closely to see what follows—whether freedom will again be denied under police regulations that allow no redress, and whether new legislation will be invited to close this "loophole" in a system designed to catch a man with a lasso if he escapes the trapwire.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 12, 1895

LONDON—One of the most remarkable cases of bigamy came before the Recorder at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. The prisoner was William Cadman, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for a bigamous marriage with Beatrice Hodgett. A mass of correspondence disclosed that the prisoner was writing to five women as his husband at the time of his arrest. He was the father of 27 children, 13 of whom were illegitimate.

Fifty Years Ago

December 12, 1920

CHICAGO—West Hammond, Ill., claims the champion food consumer of the world. His name is John Binge. He gave an exhibition to his friends at Koschiusko Hall, West Hammond. At one sitting he consumed: 27 feet of pork sausages, five pounds of raw beef steak, three eggs with the shells on, four herrings and one gallon of beer. Mr. Binge was a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.



'You've Got to Put Up Some More Money—You Can't Quit While You're Behind.'

Finland's Example for Europe

By James Reston

HELSINKI—In Europe today there seems to be a new determination to deal with the facts of power and geography, and nowhere, with the possible exception of West Germany, is this tendency more apparent than in Finland.

For the Finns, the facts are clear. They lost two wars to the Russians, one on their own and the other as a co-belligerent of Germany. They have a 1,000-kilometer frontier with the Soviet Union. They are a democratic people who must live with themselves, adapt to the East and trade with the West, and somehow they have managed to do it remarkably well, retaining their pride and the trust and respect of their neighbors on both sides. In short, they are still paying their debts to history.

It is quite an achievement, and much of the credit is given to Urho Kekkonen, their president for the last 14 years, who at 70 looks to an American like the late congressional leader Sam Rayburn, calm and remarkably clear-headed about where Finland's national interests lie.

On Armistice Day 26 years ago, Kekkonen told the Finnish people not only to forget the past but to root out of their minds every vestige of vengeful thinking. "We must own our defeat to be final," he said. "The superior force of the Soviet Union is absolute and continuing. Honest recognition of this will be the condition and touchstone of our national existence, for to harbor revanchist thoughts or indulge in open or secret schemes to regain lost territory means the destruction of our people." The elimination of the distrust that has prevailed between Finland and the Soviet Union will be the central issue in our new political position.

Special Ties

This is the basis of what Finland calls its policy of neutrality, which is a polite term for a policy of survival. Finland is not neutral in the Swiss sense of the word. It has a "special relationship" to the Soviet Union. It has a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which obliges the Finns to fight against any invasion by Germany or any ally of Germany, and Moscow arranged very carefully to extend this mutual assistance pact before it negotiated its recent nonaggression treaty with Bonn.

Finland is not a satellite of Moscow and it is not wholly independent either. It is a paradox: free at home on strictly national questions, but not free abroad to take sides against the Soviet Union on big-power controversies.

For example, Moscow would have preferred a military alliance that would have obliged Finland to fight alongside the Soviet Union in wars beyond Finland's territory, but accepted Finland's role as a buffer state. At the same time, President Kekkonen, though most of his trade is with Western Europe, will not consider joining an expanded European Common Market because this has political responsibilities which are opposed by the U.S.S.R.

This, then, is the new pragmatism that is developing in Europe between East and West, and Kekkonen works away at it steadily. He is fond of quoting the Norwegian poet, Nordahl Grieg, that "peace is the most restless creature in the world. One must fight for it all the time."

He has not managed to eliminate mistrust. The Finnish newspapers have the old tradition of skepti-

cism. They publish unsigned letters criticizing his deals with Moscow for the purchase of locomotives, natural gas and crude oil, and nuclear power plants. He still has a sizable Communist minority in his parliament, although it has recently been reduced. The Communists are active in the Finnish trade unions.

Pragmatic Principle

Still, he sticks to his principle: Good relations with the Soviet Union are a precondition of relative freedom at home and even of close relations with the West. He knows that unrestrained criticism of Moscow in the Finnish press or industrial chaos in Finland would wreck his policy, so he does not hesitate to lecture the editors or intervene in labor disputes if the newspapers or the labor union leaders go too far.

These compromises and paradoxes defy the human longing for

simplification and are a long way from the old Dulles doctrine that nobody can really be neutral in the savage conflicts of today's world politics.

Finland is part free and part tied; Germany is divided and in some ways more free and in others more tied than Finland; all states are modifying their social and economic systems, and even the Communist states have different degrees of independence and different centers of power.

President Kekkonen sits in his living room at Tammisaari, overlooking the Gulf of Finland, and a great Russian baroque at his feet, talking very quietly and cautiously about all this human confusion and political experimentation, as if it were all as natural as the snow. "It is the way things are," he says. "It is easy to have opinions, but you have to deal with realities, and keep on dealing with them."

Solzhenitsyn's Fearsome Power

By Anthony Lewis

STOCKHOLM—In a world of megatons and onrushing technology and new forms of political control, words still have their mysterious power. That was the unexpected and moving lesson at this year's Nobel Prize ceremony.

Here were some of the great physicists and chemists and medical researchers and economists of the world, met to receive or give professional homage. Yet for them, and others watching, the significant figure of the occasion was a man treated as an outcast in his own country, officially ostracized by his profession, afraid even to come to Stockholm—a man with no power but his words.

Paul Samsonov of MIT, the laureate in economics, told the audience: "I speak from the mind. If Alexander Solzhenitsyn had been here to speak from the heart, all of us would be the better for it: every individual, every country, without exception."

St. Bernard Katz of London University, laureate in medicine, spoke of his own debt to colleagues. Then he said of Solzhenitsyn: "Unlike myself, whatever he has done, he has done for himself; there are no collaborators."

If ever a man had to draw on himself for the hope that makes life possible, it is Solzhenitsyn. He has been expelled from the Soviet Writers' Union, leaving him without official status or source of income. In the last five years he has been able to publish, in the U.S.S.R. only one small story. Today is his 52nd birthday, and he has never been outside the Soviet Union.

Lack of Outlet

Anyone who has written for publication will understand what it means to ask of a writer: Get your satisfaction from the future alone, your imagined future; find urgent meaning in events and do nothing with the perception but store it away.

For Solzhenitsyn, none of this is disabling. He writes for himself, to tell the truth. He has the confidence to survive without an immediate audience, as he survived stomach cancer and eight years in prison camp.

The extent of his courage is difficult for us in the West to grasp. It is brought out with the drama of unadorned fact in a fascinating

book just published in London, "Solzhenitsyn: A Documentary Record." The book, edited by Leopold Labedz, is a collection of statements by and about Solzhenitsyn in his struggle for artistic freedom.

Particularly interesting are transcripts of Soviet Writers' Union meetings. On Nov. 17, 1966—before the renewed grip of censorship was felt in full—the Moscow section discussed "Cancer Ward," Solzhenitsyn's novel that uses a hospital cancer ward as symbol for a diseased society. Members had read the first part in manuscript.

"It is obvious to everyone that 'Cancer Ward' must be published," says one disarming talker that the book was dangerous. "In Dostoevsky's notes we find the words: 'What would it have been like if Tolstoy had died?'"

The emotions of this meeting are so clear, the feeling that Solzhenitsyn is the first Soviet writer to rank with Tolstoy and Dostoevsky. At the end a member rushes forward and shouts: "Wonderful man! Let us pray to God to grant good health to Alexander Solzhenitsyn!" The writers pass a resolution urging publication of "Cancer Ward." That is the last heard of it.

Personal Plea

Then, on Sept. 22, 1967, there is a meeting of the union secretariat to discuss letters from Solzhenitsyn demanding freedom to write and publish in the Soviet Union. He is there to defend himself—speaking with a passion that reads like something from a 19th-century Russian novel. When denounced because "propagandists" abroad make use of him, he replies: "I have never been abroad, but I do know that I don't have time

Letters

U.S. News in Germany

I noted with interest the article (Dec. 7) quoting Mr. James Johnstone, retiring head of the U.S. Consulate General in Frankfurt, as criticizing German news coverage of the U.S., criticizing the news coverage given by the Armed Forces Network, and criticizing the German government for lack of adequate protection of American buildings in Germany. It is my firm impression that German coverage of U.S. news is equal in content, if not in quantity, to American coverage of U.S. news. The fact that Mr. Johnstone did not like seeing on German television pictures of GIs in Vietnam smoking marijuana does not in any way alter the facts that (1) they do smoke marijuana, (2) that this is news, and (3) that this is shown on U.S. television as well as on German news broadcasts. If it is news in America, it is news in Germany. Would Mr. Johnstone have U.S. broadcasts censored to show only what he feels to be good for the U.S. image?

As for the news coverage of the Armed Forces Network, the fact that it uses UPI and AP sources for its news broadcasts means that APN emphasizes the same information that is considered news in the U.S. This is as it should be, since APN is not the Voice of America. APN is aimed not at foreign audiences, but at Americans abroad, and therefore its news broadcasts should reflect what is happening in America, and not what some censor thinks sounds good for the U.S. image.

As for German protection of U.S. buildings, Mr. Johnstone cites an incident when demonstrators ran a "red flag" up the consulate flagpole. "This was an insult to our country, but the police stood by and did nothing," he said. Putting a flag on a flagpole is not such a mortal sin, but is rather a symbolic act which is effective precisely because people like Mr. Johnstone regard it as an "insult."

What would he have had the police do—escalate the incident by attempting to arrest the demonstrators? It seems to me that the intelligent course of action for the U.S. in such incidents is to remove the offending flag quietly when the demonstrators have left. Symbols cannot affront America's dignity, but clashes between demonstrators and police, encouraged by shrill U.S. diplomats, certainly can.

D. E. C.
Geneva.

Singular Idea

You would be doing your part to help save America by publishing the following letter just sent to the Internal Revenue Service: "Dear Internal Revenue Service: It is difficult to know when you are in a good spirit, which is always doubtful, but I thought the best thing to do was to write the Christmas season. The purpose of this letter is to enlist your support to help save the U.S.A. because it is too late with all the dire warnings about the population explosion, it occurred to me that you, just might be willing to consider an incentive program to encourage birth-control. You've used the tax vehicle in the past to

WALTER V.

Athens.

Being Human

After studying the Dec. 11, 1970, issue of the Herald Tribune, I cannot help but feel that the cartoonists, writers and editors all feel are better qualified to a war than the man who is trained to study and do the best move to his time to time during our Southeast Asia.

Being human, we all take and, as every war we do not always receive real intelligence reports. I feel that our military is sincere men and get not of seeing lives or material. Sometimes I wonder who are continually snip military are not in less, the Communists, either unwaveringly. I volunteered and served in three wars, Vietnam, and will serve necessary. How many you or Herblock serve in L. M. RUTH
Alberia, Spain.

Roll On!

With regard to your picture of a physician through New York City. If it takes a bicycle to get to doctor to make house calls, suggest supplying all physicians with this picture—along with their black. A gold star to that doctor Chase!

CAROL SA
Paris.

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Cil of Europe Protests appings of Diplomats

11 (Reuters).—Parliament of 17 West European states unanimously protested kidnapping of diplomats and measures to protect them.

The resolution also urged member states to take a fresh look at existing security measures and if necessary to reinforce them.

West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said the situation was getting worse. At first kidnappers were demanding the release of 40 political prisoners in exchange for one diplomat. Now they were asking for 70, he said.

"There is no telling where they will stop. No doubt they will use further blackmail," Mr. Scheel said. Meanwhile, in the debate on enlarging the Common Market that also took place today, Anthony Royle, parliamentary under secretary at the British Foreign Office, said that in the course of the debate on membership there had been much talk about the "economic advantages" and the "political advantages" as if the two were quite distinct.

"This is not so," he declared. "Provided we make fair terms in Brussels with confidence and enthusiasm to playing our part in the next stages of the construction of Europe."

ans Hold asom Stand

JANEIRO, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Brazilian government by its decision to release prisoners but to refuse ransom demands of Swiss Ambassador Bucher.

sources in Brasilia said would not meet demands by the holding broadcast of which would affect the country.

sts so far have not to the govern- More than 1,300 per- y have been arrest- ast manhunt that Monday when the kidnapped. Many of ed, however, were providing identifi-

Ends Steam or Trains

11 (Reuters).—The ven passenger train France on Sunday motive of the 141-5 makes a final jour- Paris's northern sub- linking Exmont with the state-owned rail- ed today.

now been electrified, se electrification pro- suburban network.

ora! O Mores!

Dec. 11 (UPI).—The s said today a report ouse of Commons tiee on modernizing procedures recom- the phrase "of the occurs 70 times in rs, be replaced by

diplomats and declared that the kidnappings were "grave violations of the most sacred international traditions."

The resolution also urged member states to take a fresh look at existing security measures and if necessary to reinforce them.

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"This is not so," he declared. "Provided we make fair terms in Brussels with confidence and enthusiasm to playing our part in the next stages of the construction of Europe."

Passengers Foil Czech Hijacking

PRAGUE, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Passengers overpowered a would-be hijacker yesterday when he tried to force the pilot of a Czechoslovak air taxi on an internal flight to divert to Austria, it was reported here today.

Ceteka news agency identified the man as Josef D., 28, a worker on a state seed farm at Nymburk, in eastern Bohemia. It said he wounded one of the passengers with a knife.

The twin-engine plane, was on a flight from Bratislava, Slovakia, to Brno, Moravia. The route passes close to the Austrian border.



SCHOOL GAMES—In an effort to stimulate the power of concentration of their pupils, Switzerland's elementary schools have embarked on a chess program. Here, a class in Zurich learns some elementary moves from members of a local chess club.

Four Regions Affected

General Strike Wave Sweeps North in Italy

ROME, Dec. 11 (AP).—General strikes spread to four more Italian regions today amid a worsening of relations between the government and the unions.

Journalists prepared to strike at 6 a.m. tomorrow for 24 hours, leaving the country without Sunday papers this week. Trainmen scheduled a walkout to stop trains all over Italy for three hours next Tuesday.

Workers in commerce, industry and public services struck in Tuscany and in Trentino-Alto Adige, the Marche and the Abruzzi. The strikes were part of a series called by all three leading labor federations to press the government for housing, tax and health reforms.

The series began yesterday with a general strike in Sicily.

The new walkouts came as the unions denounced as unsatisfactory a conference yesterday with Premier Emilio Colombo. The government outlined a development plan for the South during the meeting but did not release it publicly.

The unions termed the government's position "elusive" and said that the meeting was held in a "deteriorated atmosphere." It was learned that during the talks Mr. Colombo called on the unions to avoid further hindrance of industrial production.

Mr. Colombo said that many companies were experiencing extreme difficulty and more strikes would seriously endanger them.

The regional general strikes today were joined by most elementary schoolteachers. The planned railroad workers' strike was also part of the agitation for social reforms.

The 5,000 journalists, on the other hand, were striking because of a breakdown in contract talks with publishers.

Ceausescu Home
VIENNA, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—President Nicolae Ceausescu arrived back in Bucharest by air today at the end of a five-day official visit to Morocco, the first by a Romanian head of state, the Romanian news agency Agerpres reported.

President Ceausescu, who was accompanied by Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu, and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Ion Patan, visited Morocco at the invitation of King Hassan.

Quake Toll Rises in Peru And Ecuador

52 Dead, Hundreds Injured in Tremors

LIMA, Dec. 11 (Reuters).—Rescue workers searched the ruins of shattered towns and villages in northern Peru and southern Ecuador today as the death toll in Tuesday's severe earthquake rose to 52 and may continue to rise.

Peruvian officials put the number of their dead at 32 with another 600 injured, while the death total reached 20, with several hundred injured, in Ecuador.

In some small towns and villages between 50 and 85 percent of buildings were reduced to rubble. A state of emergency was declared throughout Ecuador by President Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra last night and he sent Defense Minister Jorge Acosta and Production Minister Vicente Burneo to the disaster area.

The 40-second quake struck 50 miles from the northern Peruvian city of Tumbes and shook the five provinces of Piura, Tumbes, Lambayeque, Cajamarca and Libertad and Ecuador's Loja Province.

The comparatively low death toll was apparently due to the fact that most of the affected area was sparsely populated desert country.

Many of the deaths and injuries were in the small Peruvian towns of Sullana and Querecotillo and in remote villages on the Ecuadorian border.

Both governments were rushing in supplies and more troops by land and air to help in rescue work.

Tokyo Bans Dutch Candy
TOKYO, Dec. 11 (UPI).—The Tokyo metropolitan government today banned the sale of certain sweets made in the Netherlands because the candy allegedly causes cancer.

City officials identified the candy as "Amor" and "Mendol Eucalyptus," and the coloring agent as carmalum.

Africa and North America Never Joined, Scientist Says

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Scientists reported yesterday evidence suggesting that, contrary to a widely accepted theory, the continents of Africa and North America were not joined millions of years ago, but have been drifting apart from what once was probably a much smaller "proto-Atlantic" ocean.

Dennis E. Hayes, of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory, raised this possibility when he announced "surprising and important" deep-sea drilling data showing that the eastern margin of the Atlantic, off the coast of northwest Africa, appears to be significantly younger than the western margin off the United States.

Fossils recovered from sediments near the continental margin of Africa indicate the ocean floor there is about 110 million years old, Dr. Hayes reported. This is 45 million years younger than the oldest sediments recovered near the continental margin of the eastern United States.

Dr. Hayes was one of the leaders of an international team of scientists on the 14th voyage of the Glomar Challenger, a deep-sea drilling ship operated under contract to the National Science Foundation. The voyage, from Lisbon to Puerto Rico, ended Dec. 1.

The ship drilled at ten sites, most of them about 400 miles off the West African coast. In most cases it was possible to drill all the way through sediment and penetrate the sea-floor crust.

The discrepancy in ages between the African and American coastal regions was "the first" problem datum that has come in from our deep-sea drilling," Dr. Hayes said at a news conference.

Earlier findings by scientists in the Glomar Challenger were largely responsible for a wide acceptance of theories concerning the drifting of continents and the spreading of the sea floor.

Dr. Hayes emphasized that the new discoveries do not contradict such theories, indicating that they only suggested that North Africa

and North America did not start their drifting from a snug fit.

If they had, Dr. Hayes said, the age of the oceanic crust should be the same near the edge of the coasts of both Africa and America.

To explain the 45-million-year discrepancy, Dr. Hayes and his colleagues on the voyage proposed that a narrow proto-Atlantic Ocean must have existed prior to 110 million years ago. The scientists said it might have been formed by crustal shifting along a zone that has long since been obscured, or else the continents were never joined at all.

Lunokhod Rolls For 267 Yards

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (UPI).—Russia's moon robot vehicle today picked its way among boulders and craters in a 267-yard drive that proved its ability to withstand the bitter cold of the lunar night.

Before it went into hibernation, the moon vehicle had traveled 215 yards in five days.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency, said the eight-wheeled vehicle warmed up slowly over a 24-hour period after the sun rose over the moon horizon to end two weeks of darkness.

After charging its solar batteries and warming its spidery wheels the robot, called Lunokhod, set out on a nine-hour driving session that lasted until early today.

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The Art Market

The Non-Artistic Factors of Auctions

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Dec. 11.—To an outsider with little first-hand knowledge of the art market, events in Parisian and London salerooms during the past few weeks must seem chaotic. On the one hand, the market has shown several signs of weakness. On the other, a series of world record prices has been established, to the delight and surprise of owners and auctioneers alike.

First, there was the much-publicized and truly stunning price of \$8.54 million paid for a portrait by Velasquez. Even taking into account the great quality and rarity of such pictures by the most admired of the 17th-century Spanish masters, the price is enormous. The sum is even more spectacular considering that it was paid by a dealer, Wildenstein's of New York—when a dealer buys such a painting he normally plans to resell it at a profit.

Another surprise came last Wednesday at Sotheby's when the world record for a Francis Bacon painting—or indeed for the work of any living artist—was broken at \$62,400. The buyer was the Lefevre Gallery of London and the work was a "Study for Portrait VIII," the last in a series of portrait studies of a pope, dating from 1959. The price is all the more remarkable as a number of art galleries specializing in modern paintings have encountered difficulties in the past two years. And several recent auctions have also shown that the modern market, as a whole, was not going through one of its better periods.

Even more spectacular perhaps than these two records were the high prices fetched by some of the Indian miniatures sold at the Palais Galliera in Paris on Dec. 5. A miniature, painted by three well-known painters of the Moghul imperial court in 1696 was sold for \$13,072. In the same sale, some very high prices were paid for some miniatures painted in the 18th century, a comparatively disregarded period of Indian art. One portrait of a woman sitting in a garden (Lot 18) was knocked down for almost \$2,000. Another miniature, showing a lady attending a garden concert (Lot 41), made \$4,974, a record for a miniature from the so-called Pahari school, painted around 1750. Pahari miniatures often sell for as little as \$200 or \$300.

It is impossible to attribute the spectacular sums paid for the Velasquez, the Bacon and the Indian miniatures to a general rise in prices in the categories to which they belong. Old masters have recently varied considerably in price: a very good and undisputed portrait by Rembrandt had to be withdrawn from a New York sale because it failed to reach its reserve price—e.g. the bare minimum requested by the seller. On the other hand, modern art has never been the easiest thing to sell and a number of sales since May have emphasized the irregularity of prices at auction.

And, finally, Oriental manuscripts and miniatures are esoteric, not readily accessible to the general public, and hence not of prime interest to investors.

Nor can one account for such world records by a generally favorable situation. On the contrary, the art market is rather shaky. And, finally, the three record prices are too far removed—artistically—from one another to ascribe them to any new or specific aesthetic trend.

Thus, these record prices would be totally inexplicable were it not for one characteristic shared by all the works: not only did they represent the highest level in their own category of art, but also they all symbolized undisputed and recognized art. The Velasquez was well known to specialists, and the man portrayed, perfectly identified. The painting came from an important collection. The same was true of the Francis Bacon—the painting had been reproduced in several scholarly works, among them "Francis Bacon" by Sir John Rothenstein and Ronald Alley (1964), the standard work on the artist. It had been exhibited many times—even so far afield as Cuba.

And the Oriental miniatures that sold so well could hardly have been better established as symbols of collecting at the highest level. They came from the collection of the late Jean Pozzi, a collector with a half century of experience, known to all his fellow collectors and to museum curators around the world. Significantly, the items from his collection that sold best had, in turn, a glamorous past. The 18th-century miniature showing a lady in a garden had once belonged to Sir Elijah Impey, the British chief justice in Bengal and himself a famous collector of Indian miniatures.

The miniature, dated 1696, with another that fetched almost as much, came from a famous manuscript now preserved in the Golestan Museum, Tehran, as the sale catalogue pointed out. This special circumstance might one day become embarrassing, for it suggests that they might have been stolen once upon a time. But, in the meantime, it multiplied their value.

The Criteria

Taken all together, these high prices therefore mean that criteria external to art are now becoming increasingly important. It doesn't follow that every well-documented work becomes easily salable, far from it. But it suggests that a great, well-known, well-documented work will sell very well, possibly better than ever, even at such a difficult time as the present.

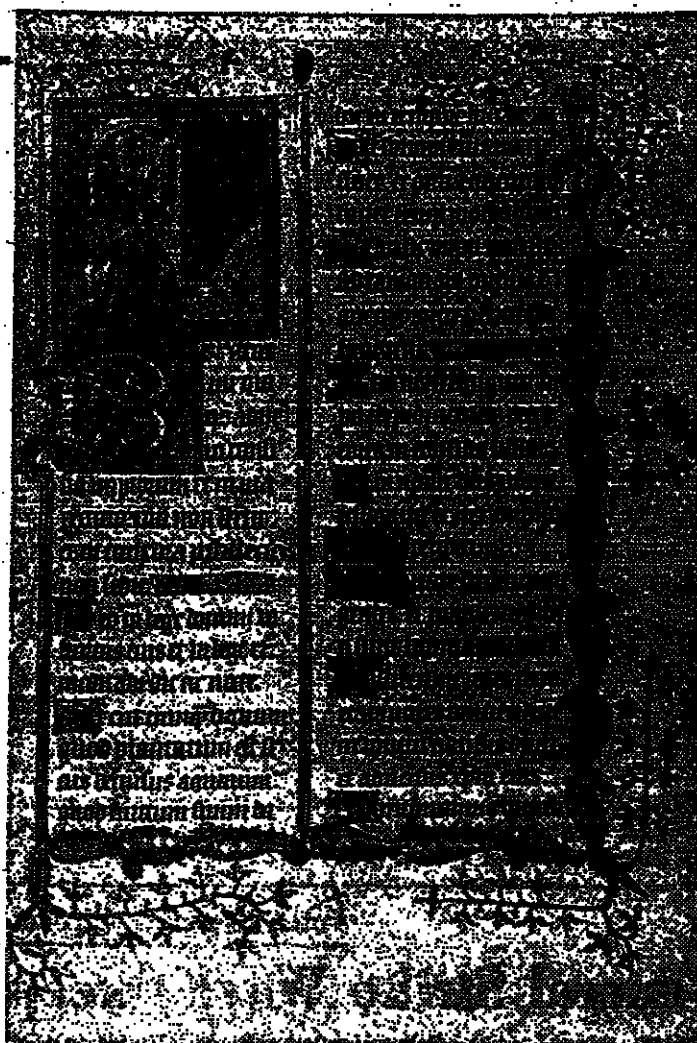
More generally, it also means that absolute security and immediate recognition tend to become more important than intrinsic beauty in boosting the scale of prices.

In the past few weeks, manuscripts as a whole have done well. And yet they are of a confidential nature and not at all spectacular. But they are often secure: fakes of Eastern manuscripts are rather rare. Those of illuminated Western medieval manuscripts are virtually non-existent.

It will be interesting to see what happens at two sales of manuscripts in London on Wednesday. Sotheby's is holding a sale which will include some very remarkable Western manuscripts of the medieval and Renaissance periods. At Christie's two important works will be sold.

One is an exceptional Hebrew manuscript of the Psalms and their commentary by David ben Josef Kimchi, combining the best of the Arab-Jewish calligraphic tradition—the scribe was almost certainly trained in Spain—and Italian school of manuscript illumination. It is dated 1401 and bears the stamp of a once important German library—the Herzoglicher Meiningischer Bibliothek. The other is a manuscript of the Bible in a large format, unusual in 13th-century England, to which it is tentatively ascribed. Four English collectors of the 16th and 17th century have left inscriptions.

If, as I expect, next week's sales are successful, they will offer a final proof of the importance of provenance, "instant" recognition and security.



From the English psalter, dated circa 1400, to be sold at Christie's Wednesday, this page bears David's picture.

Music in Italy

Taking Another Look

At Work of Mercadante

By William Weaver

VENICE—In recent years, Venice's Teatro La Fenice has been particularly adventurous in reviving little-known operas of the first half of the 19th century. Bartolomeo Biondi, Donizetti, Rossini have appeared in turn on the Venetian stage, and some of them have been authentic revelations. The current season opened a few days ago with an even greater rarity, "Le Due Figlie Rivali" by Saverio Mercadante. Once considered a serious rival of Verdi, Mercadante, after decades of oblivion, has enjoyed a sudden spurt of new popularity in these past few months. Since 1970 marks the centenary of his birth, the Spoleto festival, last summer, produced his "Il Giuramento," then Siena followed in the autumn with "Il Rappresentante." After this Venice Mercadante revival, another opera by the composer will be given in Naples next month.

From these new productions, and from the serious discussions they have naturally provoked, a clearer estimate of Mercadante has become possible; his figure as a musician is beginning to emerge from the mists of neglect and become distinct. He was—

and this is immediately a composer of his and sometimes his. His achievement is in all three of the in these months in patches, routine is in each, there are brilliance and origi

In the case of "Le Rivali," a glamorous Spanish queen and both in love with man, the first at occasional flashes. But the second at masterpiece. For complicated to a most of the pre-arranging some form. This setting encour- dante to create a haunting nocturne "Giuramento," the is both rich and, wined instruments, other, weave tun orchestral texture. also some music-facts of great mer-

In an ideal we revival would have star, international (set-set conductor. Venice production ly arranged with or ers were mostly 3 as yet unknown. TI both sopranos, w Parada (who has a ly in Italy, largely ern repertory) an Greek Vasso Pappas. Parada's large v somehow scaled-though she used Miss Papanonlou: sical artist, but fected by an insti which gives it a much of the tim- sopranos gave us of their music and ing. Tenor Antoni- stolid, but adequat George Pappas, w accurate voice, c and dignified Gus- of one of the rival-

Mischa Scandell ed a glittering m of stained-glass, t- dens, and Gothic- eam, Zambor staging scaled-fo ladies mostly pac- forth). Store Gr ed in a straightfor- able fashion, and orchestra played w

Around Paris Galleries

Otto Dix, Goethe-Institut, 17, Avenue d'Iéna, to Dec. 18.

Otto Dix, who died last year at the age of 78, was one of the artists of the expressionist school who remained faithful to its incisive manner. This exhibition of drawings and water-colors (1920-1932) reflects Dix's constant concern with brutality and cruelty. The works themselves have something cruel about them, no doubt, and sometimes they border on the intolerable. But if we can go beyond that, looking at his work globally, it appears that what is intolerable is not Dix's vision, but the world he was given to behold: the irreparably mutilated bodies and souls of German society between the wars.

Moravineff, Galerie 9, 9 Rue des Beaux-Arts, to Dec. 22.

American artist Moravineff is a large and gentle being who wears a bright red shirt. His

paintings are like him, seeking to express large and gentle ideas in a provocatively explicit manner. Good craft.

Frédéric, Galerie des Peintres Graveurs, 159-bis Boulevard du Montparnasse, to Jan. 16.

Jean Frédéric (1879-1954) lived mostly in Brittany and depicted its landscapes and its seasons with a delicate old-fashioned craft and a contemplative flair for atmosphere. This show is devoted to his engravings.

Fautrier, Galerie Michel Cou- rurier, 23 Rue de Seine, to Dec. 31.

An important collection of sculptures and engravings by Jean Fautrier, one of the foremost "informal" painters to make his mark in France just after the war. His human figures are barely disengaged from the matter with which they are

shaped. His graphic works consist mainly in barely modulated lumps of color set, as a rule, squarely in the middle of the picture. His economy of means may be a reflection of Fautrier's own grave perception of the terrible human waste of a war that had just come to an end. In any event he remained faithful to this style until his death in 1964.

Zao Wou-Ki, Galerie de France, 3 Rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, to Dec. 18.

Zao Wou-Ki's very personal abstract idiom reaches its greatest development so far in this exhibition. It curiously suggests the rhythms and tensions of a world that is never really portrayed. And while it never seeks to exploit any exotic formula, it nonetheless reveals a Chinese savor both in its intelligence and its finesse.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

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100.00	99.00	100.00	100	0.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100	0.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	100	0.00

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Cash		U.S. Commodity Prices		NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Futures		CHICAGO FUTURES		Prev. Close		NEW YORK, Dec. 11, 1970		World sugar No. 11; March 71 41-12.		May 71 41-16.		Sept. 71 41-16.		Dec. 71 41-16.		Jan. 71 41-16.		Feb. 71 41-16.		Mar. 71 41-16.		Apr. 71 41-16.		May 71 41-16.		June 71 41-16.		July 71 41-16.		Aug. 71 41-16.		Sept. 71 41-16.		Oct. 71 41-16.		Nov. 71 41-16.		Dec. 71 41-16.		Jan. 71 41-16.		Feb. 71 41-16.		Mar. 71 41-16.		Apr. 71 41-16.		May 71 41-16.		June 71 41-16.		July 71 41-16.		Aug. 71 41-16.		Sept. 71 41-16.		Oct. 71 41-16.		Nov. 71 41-16.		Dec. 71 41-16.		Jan. 71 41-16.		Feb. 71 41-16.		Mar. 71 41-16.		Apr. 71 41-16.		May 71 41-16.		June 71 41-16.		July 71 41-16.		Aug. 71 41-16.		Sept. 71 41-16.		Oct. 71 41-16.		Nov. 71 41-16.		Dec. 71 41-16.		Jan. 71 41-16.		Feb. 71 41-16.		Mar. 71 41-16.		Apr. 71 41-16.		May 71 41-16.		June 71 41-16.		July 71 41-16.		Aug. 71 41-16.		Sept. 71 41-16.		Oct. 71 41-16.		Nov. 71 41-16.		Dec. 71 41-16.		Jan. 71 41-16.		Feb. 71 41-16.		Mar. 71 41-16.		Apr. 71 41-16.		May 71 41-16.		June 71 41-16.		July 71 41-16.		Aug. 71 41-16.		Sept. 71 41-16.		Oct. 71 41-16.		Nov. 71 41-16.		Dec. 71 41-16.		Jan. 71 41-16.		Feb. 71 41-16.		Mar. 71 41-16.		Apr. 71 41-16.		May 71 41-16.		June 71 41-16.		July 71 41-16.		Aug. 71 41-16.		Sept. 71 41-16.		Oct. 71 41-16.		Nov. 71 41-16.		Dec. 71 41-16.		Jan. 71 41-16.		Feb. 71 41-16.		Mar. 71 41-16.		Apr. 71 41-16.		May 71 41-16.		June 71 41-16.		July 71 41-16.		Aug. 71 41-16.		Sept. 71 41-16.		Oct. 71 41-16.		Nov. 71 41-16.		Dec. 71 41-16.		Jan. 71 41-16.		Feb. 71 41-16.		Mar. 71 41-16.		Apr. 71 41-16.		May 71 41-16.		June 71 41-16.		July 71 41-16.		Aug. 71 41-16.		Sept. 71 41-16.		Oct. 71 41-16.		Nov. 71 41-16.		Dec. 71 41-16.		Jan. 71 41-16.		Feb. 71 41-16.		Mar. 71 41-16.		Apr. 71 41-16.		May 71 41-16.		June 71 41-16.		July 71 41-16.		Aug. 71 41-16.		Sept. 71 41-16.		Oct. 71 41-16.		Nov. 71 41-16.		Dec. 71 41-16.		Jan. 71 41-16.		Feb. 71 41-16.		Mar. 71 41-1
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Mutual Funds										W-X-Y-Z																		
Closing prices on Dec. 11, 1970																												
Jul	60.43	81.10	70.20	81.10	80.20	Jul	25.05	27.15	23.70	25.70	29.10	80	84	54	59A	59B	17A	27	16	Shetliff	pr125	7	541A	541B	241A	241B	14	14
Aug	60.43	81.10	70.20	81.10	80.20	Jul	25.05	27.15	23.70	25.70	29.10	80	84	54	59A	59B	17A	27	16	Shetliff	pr125	7	541A	541B	241A	241B	14	14
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Aug	60.43	81.10	70.20	81.10	80.20	Jul	25.05	27.15	23.70	25.70	29.10	80	84	54	59A	59B	17A	27	16	Shetliff	pr125	7	541A	541B	241A	241B	14	14
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Aug	60.43	81.10	70.20	81.10	80.20	Jul	25.05	27.15	23.70	25.70	29.10	80	84	54	59A	59B	17A	27	16	Shetliff	pr125	7	541A	541B	241A	241B	14	14
Aug	60.43	81.10	70.20	81.10	80.20	Jul	25.05	27.15	23.70	25.70	29.10	80	84	54	59A	59B	17A	27	16	Shetliff	pr125	7	541A	541B	241A	241B	14	14
Aug	60.43	81.10	70.20	81.10	80.20	Jul	25.05	27.15	23.70	25.70	29.10	80	84	54	59A	59B	17A	27	16	Shetliff	pr125	7	541A	541B	241A	241B	14	14
Aug	60.43	81.10	70.20	81.10	80.20	Jul	25.05	27.15	23.70	25.70	29.10	80	84	54	59A	59B	17A	27	16	Shetliff	pr125	7	541A	541B	241A	241B	14	14
Aug	60.43	81.10	70.20	81.10	80.20	Jul	25.05	27.15	23.70	25.70	29.10	80	84	54	59A	59B	17A	27	16	Shetliff	pr125	7	541A	541B	241A	241B	14	14
Aug	60.43	81.10	70.20	81.10	80.20	Jul	25.05	27.15	23.70	25.70	29.10	80	84	54	59A	59B	17A	27	16	Shetliff	pr125	7	541A	541B	241A	241B	14	14
Aug	60.43	81.10	70.20	81.10	80.20	Jul	25.05	27.15	23.70	25.70	29.10	80	84	54	59A	59B	17A	27	16	Shetliff	pr125	7	541A	541B	241A	241B	14	14
Aug	60.43	81.10	70.20	81.10	80.20	Jul	25.05	27.15	23.70	25.70	29.10	80	84	54	59A	59B	17A	27	16	Shetliff	pr125	7	541A	541B	241A	241B	14	14
Aug	60.43	81.10	70.20	81.10	80.20	Jul	25.05	27.15	23.70	25.70	29.10	80	84															

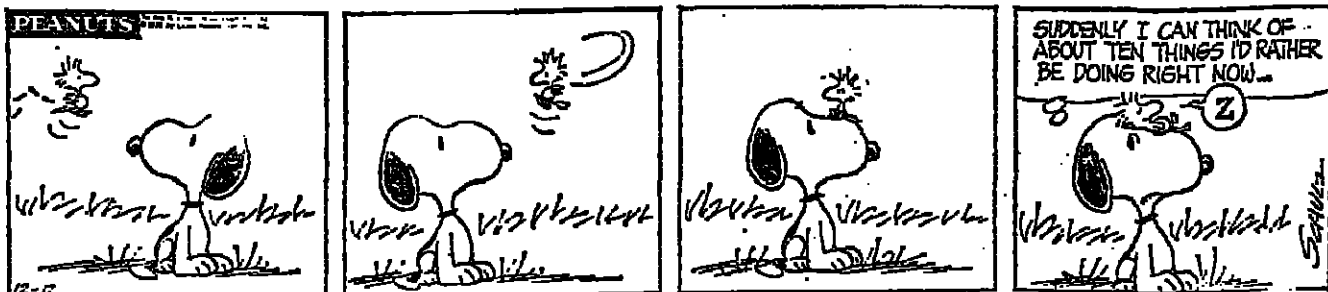
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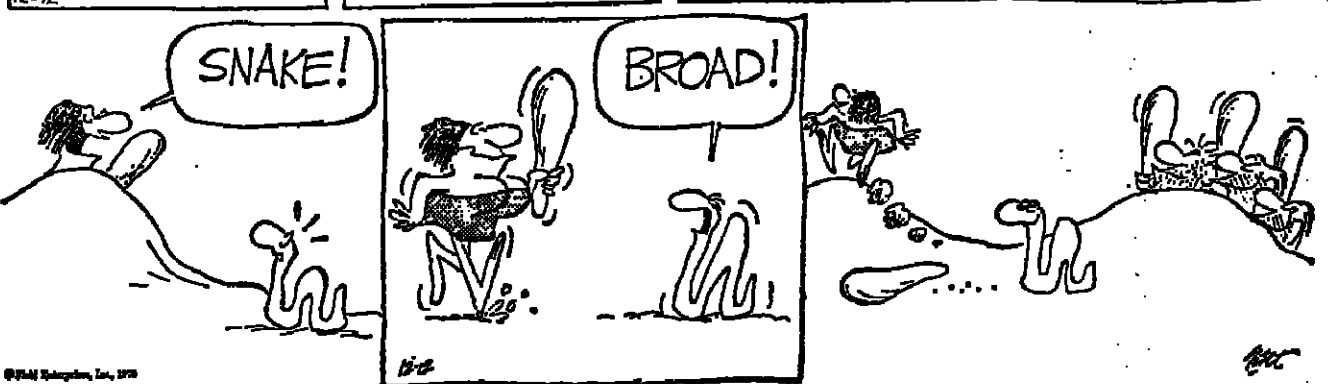
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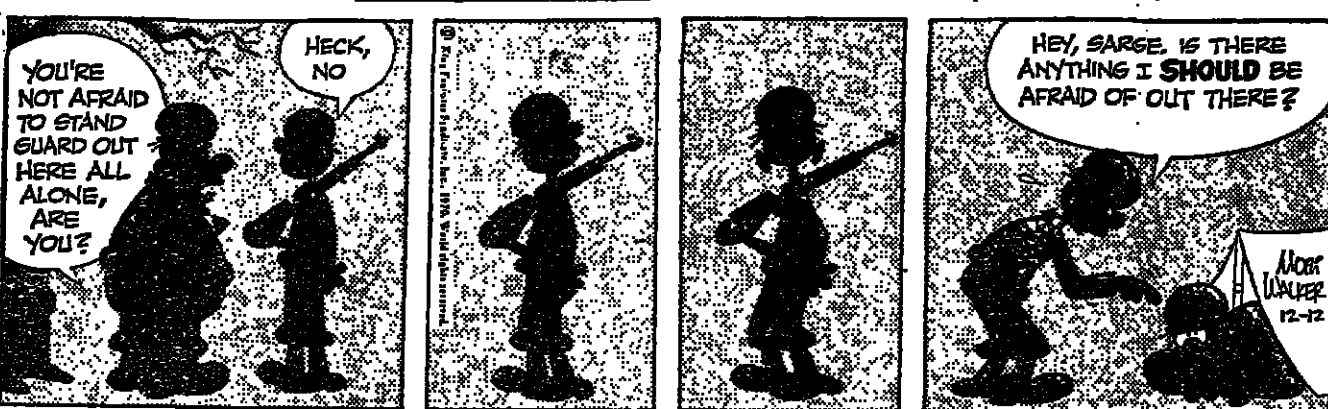
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L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



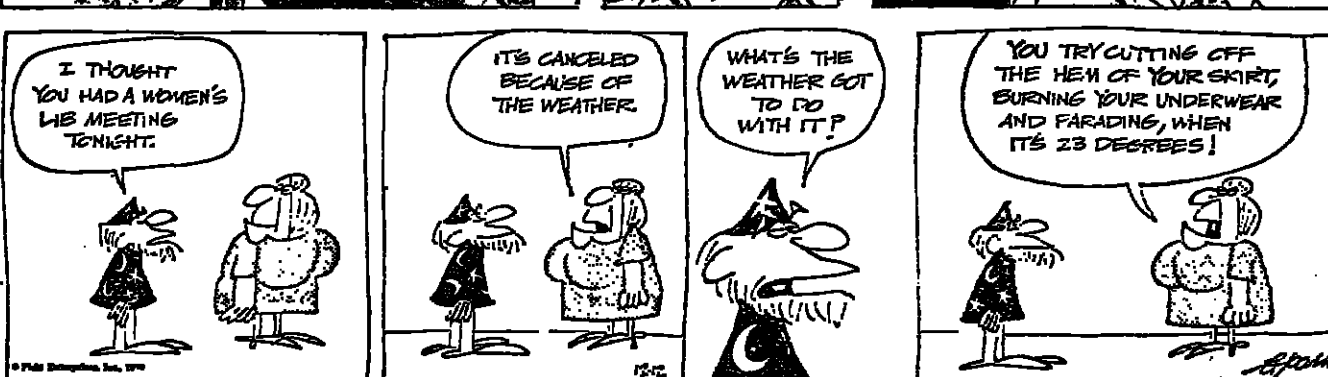
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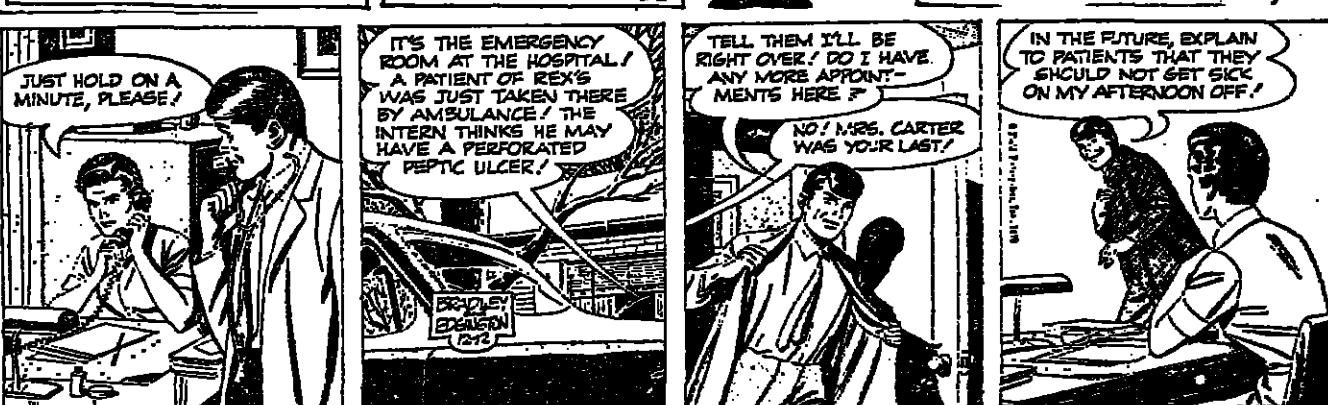
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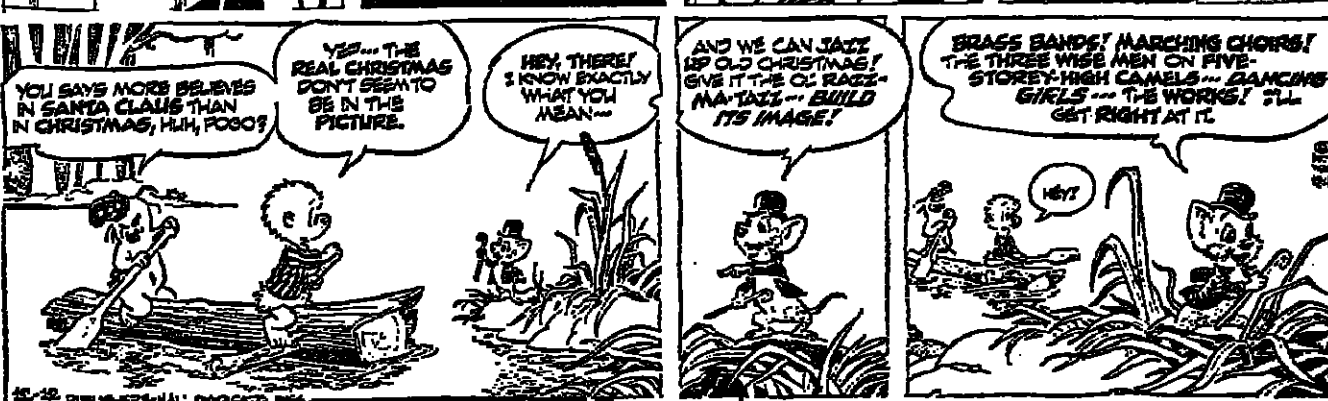
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REX MORGAN M.D.



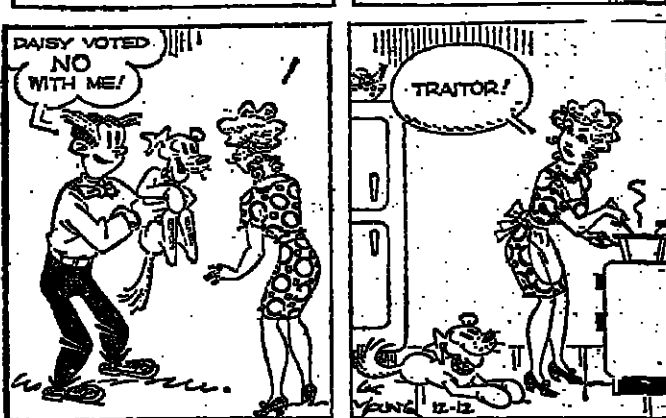
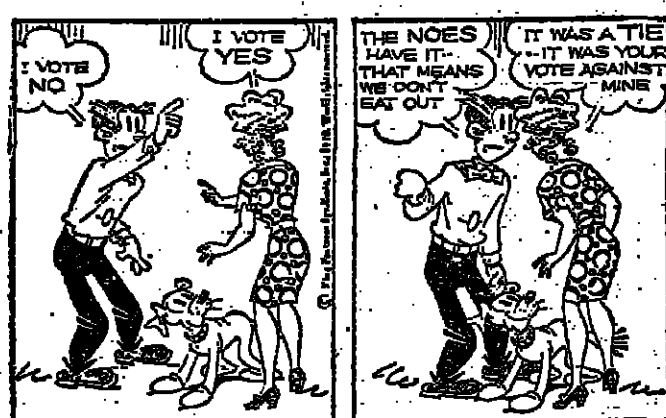
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RIP KIRBY



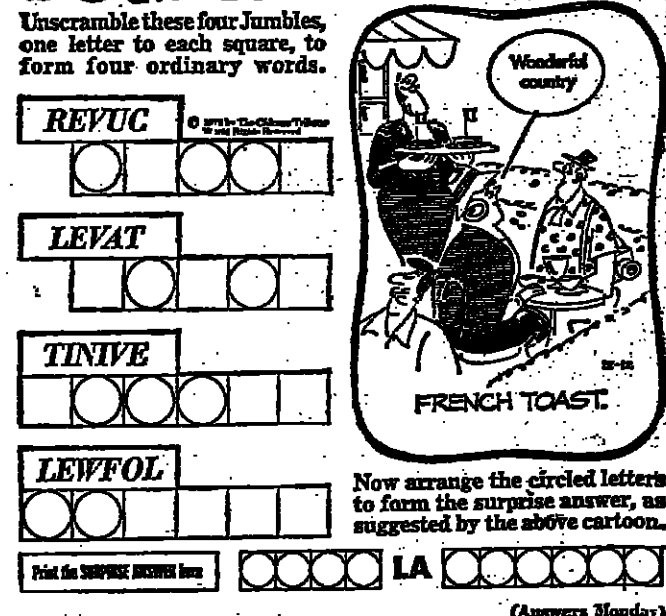
BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—that scrambled word game
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Yesterday's Jumble: MAIZE SWOON BOTTLE PRAYER
Answer: What they might have at an Italian picnic—"ROMA-ANTS"

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Treachery	11 School
2 California	12 French
3 Kind of comedy	13 French
4 Kind of case	14 French
5 Malaga raisin	15 French
6 Name of a bird	16 French
7 On the blink	17 French
8 Prepared to shave	18 French
9 Intermittent	19 French
10 Intermittent	20 French
21 Trouble	21 French
22 Trouble	22 French
23 Trouble	23 French
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25 Trouble	25 French
26 Trouble	26 French
27 Trouble	27 French
28 Trouble	28 French
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97 Trouble	97 French
98 Trouble	98 French
99 Trouble	99 French
100 Trouble	100 French

CROSSWORD PUZZLE
FITTING PHRASES—By Bert Beaman

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Treachery	11 School
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4 Kind of case	14 French
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95 Trouble	95 French
96 Trouble	96 French
97 Trouble	97 French
98 Trouble	98 French
99 Trouble	99 French
100 Trouble	100 French

BOOKS

FROM TRUST TO TERROR

The Onset of the Cold War, 1945-1954

By Herbert Feis. Illustrated. Norton. 428 pp. \$

Reviewed by Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

IN a variety of ways and, alas, with a variety of publishers, Herbert Feis has, in effect, written the history of American foreign policy from 1933 to 1960. Some enterprising house must in due course reissue his ten volumes (or so I count them); his present publisher does not even do Dr. Feis the courtesy of listing his previous books opposite the title page in a single uniform edition. Then perhaps we will begin to recognize the size and distinction of his achievement.

For these ten volumes provide the best and most comprehensive record of the extraordinary years in which America awakened from isolationism and pursued, at first cautiously and selectively, then recklessly, a course of global interventionism. Beginning with the wondrous fiasco of the London Economic Conference in 1933, "Character in Crisis," "The Road to Pearl Harbor," Dr. Feis guides us through the tangled diplomacy of World War II and, with this new volume, carries us into the heart of the cold war.

Part of the quality of this history comes from the fact that it was preceded by his quietest of volumes, an historical by a fifth-of-a-century as a practitioner. Twenty years in the State Department, mostly as economic adviser to the secretary (hence "Seen from E.A.") have given Dr. Feis a lucid, if wary, understanding of the way decisions are made, or not made, in foreign affairs. At the same time, a dispassionate and reflective intelligence has preserved him from the illusion that everything he and his associates, or their successors, did was right.

"From Trust to Terror" is a critical narrative account of the break-up of the wartime alliance from the accession of President Truman to the end of the Berlin blockade, the collapse of the attempt to control atomic weapons and the final division of Germany. It is written, in the main, from an American point of view. British, French and German perspectives are compactly sketched, and Soviet motives, of course, can only be intelligently surmised. Dr. Feis does not seek to set forth any single thesis about the cold war, such as Soviet perfidy or American imperialism, nor does he try to allocate credit and blame. He sees the cold war as essentially a reciprocal process; and such an approach exposes the futility of simplistic explanations.

But, as his story unfolds, Dr. Feis does not refrain from mordant comment on specific episodes. In general, he recognizes that the Soviet Union was horribly scared by World War II and had, urgent and legitimate concerns about defense against future aggression. He dissents from the universalism of Roosevelt and Cordell Hull and feels that Washington would have been wiser to acquiesce in the Churchill-Stalin project of the division of Europe into spheres of influence.

While the atomic bomb, once invented, was, he says, an inevitable "presence in every international crisis," he sees that possession of it led Washington to the policies or expand its or Nor does he suppose it American failure to in Soviet Union a postwar had any more than a marginal effect on Soviet. And he remains puzzled, day why the Soviet U buffed the American in 1946-47 for a treaty obligating all four to stand by one another, assure that a unified world long be unarmable, unaligned.

He is broadly sympathetic the American effort the spread of Communism. He suspects it accepted the Yalta De on Eastern Europe be supported the peoples Eastern states would Communist governance that he broke that de when repression see only means of assuring security.

But he is by no means critical of American policy thinks that the United States as well have postwar loan. He is imaginative diplomat long since have climbed Berlin problem by main in a neutral free c the United Nations. He stands the Soviet obj the Baruch Plan; and accepts the immediate of the Truman Docu eastern Mediterranean; deems the language man's message as "a of evangelism, as prop extreme and excited tionalists, and of sp bluster... puffed w assumption that ti States had the powe. He wishes or its w anywhere in the w Marshall Plan, on hand, wins his app.

The focus, I have the American decisio characterizations of made the decisions and astute. Truman ordeal of decision trepidation than the fore him had to dreadful chances of peace. He com not know what he di. This enabled him problems and deci have fewer qualms judgments and pas ment."

Of George Marshall "Some qualities in ti in his manner—or bo to make him manur or criticism; few t less of him becau fumbled before Fe because he had ap unworkable setup fo and because he ha China. He stood, in for controlled stre spirit, and soldier, ness."

A modest man, Dr. ultimate judgments historians. When in the 21st century these grim, disorder ingratiating times, on that, the writings Feis will tell materials analysis and verdict.

Mr. Schlesinger re book for Book 1 Literary supplement: Washington Post.

Ed. allop WILL

